

I, Commander R.H. O'KANE, 73324, USN, being first duly sworn on oath to depose and say:

I was the commanding officer of the U.S.S. TANG, which was sunk by her own last torpedo while attacking a Japanese convoy about 2 a.m., October 25, 1944, in Formosa Straits.

I arrived at the Japanese Naval Interrogation Camp at Ofuna, Japan on November 3, 1944, and was transferred from there on 23 July 1945

The camp at that time was divided into two compounds, the western half containing one barracks building divided into about forty cells where the eight other survivors of the U.S.S. TANG and myself were confined together with about twenty U.S. Army and U.S. Naval aviators and one civilian.

The aviators just mentioned above were all kept in solitary confinement, but as all nine TANG survivors including myself acted as mess cooks delivering food to the aviators in solitary, and scrubbed all the passageways, I was personally able to observe the clubbings and other tortures administered by the Japanese guards and senior petty officers.

The first beating I observed was on November 6, 1944, three days after arrival at Ofuna. About 0830 in the morning all the TANG survivors were marched through a gate to the eastern half of the compound where we were lined up with other prisoners. Apparently all the Japanese guards and chief petty officers were present including the Warrant Officer head of the camp named Iida. The camp's pharmacist's mate, Kitamura, read a list of names including Lt. Kofman, USA, Lt. Harris, USMC, Lt. Galvin, USNR, Lt. Bullard, USN, Lt. Brown, USN, and two or three others. He then called Lieutenant Commander Fitzgerald, USN and stated in a smattering of English that all prisoners were bad, that the first men called had not properly bowed to some of the guards, that Fitzgerald was to be punished too as he was the senior officer in the camp.

The above men were then lined up about five paces in front of the rest of the prisoners and made to stand with their hands over their heads. Then with the head of the camp, Iida, watching, the Pharmacist's Mate Kitamura, Gochyo Aramaki and guards named Asoma, Nishi and Sugata proceeded with a wholesale beating. East of the above used a club about the size of a baseball bat, that used by Nishi was a piece of two by two inch timber about three feet long. Every blow was as vicious as possible resembling an attempt to hit a "home run". They fell anywhere between the shoulder blades and knees of the prisoners, knocking them down, and in three cases unconscious. Two of those were Lt. Galvin and Lt. Harris. The unconscious men were held up by other guards and

their beating continued. I counted the blows administered to Lieutenant Commander Fitzgerald. They were twenty-seven in number. I consider he must have been "out on his feet" about half way through this torture when Kitamura knocked him clear of them and then to the ground. This beating was so severe that I fully expected several of the prisoners would be killed. Iida, the head of the camp watched all this and made no move to stop the beating. It ended only because the above guards and pharmacist's mate and Gocho were too exhausted to continue.

During my stay at Ofuna the galley was run by a civilian cook nicknamed "Curley", whose real name was Hata. He alone prescribed the meals we received and accounted for the stores sent by truck from Yokosuke. Within a day after stores arrived he would send out approximately half or six bags of rice by hand truck, presumably to be polished in the village. A personal check by myself, and my inquiry from the prisoners working continuously in the galley showed that never more than two of these bags returned. I personally carried bags of rice and barley and several wooden buckets of both bean paste and soya sauce from the stowage cave across from Ofuna to civilian carts. This was on the direct order of Hata who was present. The carts were driven off and the supplies never returned.

The average amount of vegetables in the soups would never exceed a level table spoon per serving. This insufficient amount was directly due to the unscrupulous dishonesty of Hata who would retain the major part of each vegetable shipment for garbage to trade to the local piggery for pork. I personally used to help unload the bimonthly vegetable truck which arrived from Yokosuka, and observed the vegetables to be in good condition. Hata ordered me and the other prisoners to stow them in a cave across from Ofuna where he would let them rot. Periodically I and other prisoners would sort out the vegetables which had not spoiled and load the spoiled ones in a tub on the back of Hata's bicycle. I have watched Hata make as many as three trips a day out the compound and down the road with this garbage. He would bring back a piece of port after the last trip which the guards and the head of the camp would eat. Again and again Hata supervised and ordered our burying good vegetables in the ground. They would be dug up a week or ten days later and the same procedure as outlined above would take place again.

For a period of three weeks in January the prisoners were able to salvage the potato peelings from the guards potatoes and the few that were thinly sliced and put in the prisoners soup. The peelings amounted in volume to about three times our normal vegetable ration. When Hata became aware of this addition he ordered it stopped, he had Arakawa, the guard cook, administer beatings with his fists to the prisoners working in the galley, and proceeded to use the peelings for additional garbage which was disposed of as outlined above.

When prisoners acting as mess cooks, no matter how new they were to the camp, came to the galley to get water Hata required them to bow and request the water in Japanese language. If they made any mistake in the Japanese language he would order Arakawa to beat the prisoner with his fists in the face. When Arakawa, the guard cook was not present, Hata would strike the prisoner himself. Hata hit my torpedoman Hayes O. Trukke, and my machinist's mate J. DeSilva so severely about the head and face for this cause along that their faces were swollen, and DeSilva especially was in a dazed condition from which he had not recovered nine months later.

The day before Christmas 1944, while I was a prisoner at Ofuna, three Englishmen, survivors from the British submarine *Stratagem* arrived at Ofuna. They were housed in cells adjoining ours in the Western barracks. On the following morning for no apparent offence Lt. Douglas of the Royal Navy and Seaman Robinson were severely beaten by a guard named Nishi. I observed this from my cell as they were each taken out to the west of the barracks near a washstand in full view from my window. Each was given fifteen full swings across the legs and back with a club the size of a baseball bat. When the Englishmen were first allowed the weekly bath with us, about two weeks later, they were still black and blue and lame from this beating.

From my arrival at Ofuna until February the Japanese guard cook in the galley was named Arakawa. When prisoners on mess cook duty came to the galley for water or to return mess gear he required bows and requests in exact Japanese. If the bow was not low enough, or a prisoner fumbled with the Japanese terms, Arakawa would strike them with his fists about the face and head using full swings and closed fists, the blows are best classified as "haymakers". I observed him hit Lt. Savadkin so severely that he bled in the mouth, and his face remained severely swollen for over a week. On the same occasion Arakawa hit me with his closed fist only two times, but severely enough to chip the corners off two of my teeth. Our only offense was in not setting down the tureens of mess gear before bowing and thanking the guard for the food we had just had.

Every member of my crew, Lt. Flannagan, Lt. Savadkin, Leibold, Trukke, Decker, Caverly, DeSilva, and Narawanski were either observed by me to be beaten by Arakawa, or reported the fact to me personally.

While I was a prisoner at Ofuna, early in January 1945, I was working cleaning up the compound close to the cell occupied by Lt. Emil. Emil told me that he had just been questioned by the "Little Commander", and had told him he didn't know the answers to the questions. That the "Little Commander", sometimes called the "Little Captain", but whose real name is Sanematsu, had said he would be made to talk. This was further confirmed by an English speaking guard named Hirose, who told me of Sanematsu's orders to beat Emil. Emil was very worried and as events followed, rightfully so. His severe beatings started that night with clubbing by guards named Asome, Nishi and Sugata in rotation as they came on watch and supervised by the pharmacist's mate named Yitamura.

On succeeding nights when I went to the head I observed each of the above mentioned Japanese clubbing Lt. Emil including Kitamura, as they dragged him into the passageway where bulkheads did not interfere with swinging their clubs. On two occasions I saw Emil unconscious on the deck at the end of these night-time flails. The guards would then dump him back into his cell. I am sure that Emil never got another chance to talk.

Starting about a week later the aviators were taken from solitary confinement and made to push a handleless swab up and down the passageways. I observed this through the open door in a partial bulkhead dividing our barracks. The weather was bitterly cold and the initial water from the swab froze immediately on deck. The majority of the aviators including Lt. Emil were made to push the sawb without shoes or socks. The ice cut the skin off their feet. Whenever they slipped, slowed up from exhaustion, or collapsed, they were clubbed with timbers the size of baseball bats. I observed Kitamura, the pharmacist's mate; Asoma, Nishi, Sugata, and Obara administer this clubbing. On one occasion especially when Asoma, Nishi and Sugata were beating Emil he collapsed completely. They called Obara who was the duty guard, who in turn sent me for the pharmacist's Kitamura. The pharmacist's mates treatment was to pick Emil up and throw him into his cell.

The above torture continued with the screams of the aviators reaching throughout the compound and the sound of the blows clearly audible.

In the first week of March after I had been transferred to the eastern half of the compound Emil was again beaten unconscious. I know this as I was told of it by a civilian prisoner named Frank Ogara. On the next day Kitamura told my boatswain's mate Leibold that Emil was going to die that day. He did and I buried him two days later. His death was the direct result of the beatings administered as outlined above and ordered by Sanematsu, formerly a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy.

While I was at Ofuna in late March or early April an aviator named Hunt, I believe he was Ensign Richard Hunt, USNR, was brought to the camp. He had minor burns on his legs, an injured arm which he could not use, and a broken arm in a wire splint. The pharmacist's mate Kitamura's treatment of this prisoner consisted of taking off the wire splint so his arm would bend at the break causing him terrific pain as could be seen by his facial expressions, and sending him back to his cell. Hunt could walk steadily but slowly when he arrived at camp there is every reason to believe that with reasonable food he could have survived. He could not feed himself however and Kitamura forbade the guards to let any of the prisoner mess cooks feed him. I sent word to Sanematsu, the head intelligence officer of this situation by an interpreter named Isamu Sato, nicknamed the "Kanuka". Sato reported to me two days later that he had talked with Sanematsu, had

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delivered my request that one of the prisoners be allowed to feed Hunt and that the request had been refused. I consider that Kitamura and Sanematsu are both responsible for the death of Hunt. Kitamura because he forbade our feeding him and Sanematsu for refusing the requested permission although fully informed of the circumstances and the absolute necessity if Hunt's life were to be saved.

Hunt starved slowly and died in about three weeks. I buried him.

While I was a prisoner at Ofuna, on April 1, 1945, Kitamura inspected the barracks and found five cigarettes in an open can in my cell. They had been given me by a Japanese to pass out to other prisoners. I was promptly accused at the morning call of receiving rationed cigarettes when I already had some in my possession. There was no written or otherwise published rule about this. It was evident that Kitamura was out to get someone. I was made to stand up against the wall while Kitamura directed the number one guard to commence hitting me. After five full swings from the six-foot guard with closed fists to my jaw and ear, I was still standing mainly because of the wall behind me. Kitamura who was standing in back of the guard watching each blow then ordered him to hit me five more times in spite of blood coming from my mouth and chips of my teeth falling out.

Immediately following identical punishment was administered to Captain Charles Taylor with Kitamura in attendance and supervising each blow.

This particular guard, a tall three stripe seaman came to me about an hour after this incident apologizing and explaining that he had no choice in the matter. This is exactly the case as Kitamura forced him to administer the blows. No blame is considered attached to the seaman.

While I was at Ofuna on or about May 1, 1945, I was informed by a Gocho named Kohara that the prisoners had stolen red cross food packages. This was a practical impossibility since all the packages were locked in a storeroom in full view of a guard. Further the small eleven pound packages were still in the metal bound boxes which held four each, and there were no pliers or tools available to open these. It was obviously a trumped up charges to account for the packages that the guards, intelligence officers, and petty officers had taken from the camps. Reports to me from Lt. Taylor, Lt. Savadkin and others indicated that fifteen large boxes or sixty small packages had been seen to leave the camp. I personally saw Hata leave the camp with one on his bicycle, Kitamura do the same, and it was daily procedure to see the contents of the boxes in the camp office partially eaten. Further the empty cans frequently came from Iida, the head of the camp's room. I often emptied the trash from his room and observed this.

As no one could confess to something they didn't do, all prisoners in the eastern barracks, about thirty in number were made to hold a stoop falling position for about an hour. Each prisoner was clubbed with the usual timber the size of a baseball bat at least four times. All prisoners in the east barracks were then made to stand at attention for about six hours or until sundown. Then, as no one confessed all prisoners were clubbed again the following day. The Warrant Officer in charge of the Camp named Iida was present at the first days clubbing. Kitamura the pharmacist's mate and Kohara a Gochyo personally beat all the prisoners present and set the example for about six newer guards whose names are unknown to me. On the following day the beating was under the direction of Kitamura and Kohara with other guards participating. It is considered that all the guards at Ofuna took part in this clubbing either on the first or second day.

When I was a prisoner at Ofuna during the months of May and June, Kohara became the leading Gochyo. On trumped up charges of the guards he would line up all prisoners in the eastern barracks and hit them across the back and spine using a knurled twisted cane which raised terrific welts. On one of these occasions he hit Lt. Aldwell of the Royal Navy so severely that he collapsed completely. It required about two hours of massaging to bring him back to consciousness after his heart had apparently stopped.

This Gochyo, Kohara, supervised both the stoop falling position with attendant clubbing by all guards at the camp, and the Ofuna Stance with clubbings by guards whenever a prisoner's knees gave way or hands felted. This stance was an unnatural position of standing on the balls of ones feet, knees bent to a sixty degree angle and hands held over the head, which becomes very painful with passing minutes. Whenever one of Kohara's flails would get underway Kitamura would soon join in both in urging the lesser guards or in personal clubbing.

In the months of June and July a guard by the name or nickname of King, similar in appearance to Nishi, but with a slightly wider forehead and beadier eyes became the tyrant at Ofuna. He is further identified by his head being carried slightly forward. He would regularly beat prisoners over the head with a large club at meal time on trumped up charges. Generally these were of his own making on the spot. A typical example would be his kicking ones shoes out of line outside the cell door then administering the above punishment because shoes were not straight. I have observed him hit practically all prisoners in the eastern barracks one night after another, raising terrific welts on their heads. Immediately following the evening meal he would make all prisoners run around the compound as many as sixty laps, or about four miles. When they dropped or fell behind from exhaustion, this guard would club them unmercifully. Further at each call to quarters this guard would club the prisoners in the legs as they emerged from the barracks. This often took place in full view of both Iida and Kitamura who apparently registered approval.

To attempt to help this situation I sent word to Sanematsu by Isamu Sato. This was intercepted enroute in some manner by Kitamura and Iida. The following day, I with Lt. Flannagan were made to swab the deck of the eastern barracks alone with the usual handleless swab. We were beaten with clubs by four guards who relieved each other periodically. This started about eight-thirty in the morning and continued until noon, more than three hours later. Kitamura appeared on the scene frequently to watch the punishment. Lt. Flannagan and myself were barely able to move for several days. On the following day Kitamura told me that if I again attempted to do anything about the beatings in the camp I would be beaten daily like I had been beaten the day before. Fortunately I was transferred to Omori shortly afterwards.

While a prisoner at Ofuna about the first of July 1945, Lt. Flynn became weak from the normal dysentery of which the majority of prisoners suffered. Kitamura, the pharmacist's mate, who made no careful inquiry into the health of the sick, immediately took Lt. Flynn's complete ration away from him for ten full days. This was obviously more in punishment for not being able to continue with the camp work than as any cure. Flynn within a week became so weak that he could barely move and when a ration of white rice was restored at the end of ten days he could no longer eat. Flynn died a few days later in my presence directly as a result of Kitamura's sadistic punishment.

State of California) ss.
County of Solano)

I, R.H. O'KANE, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing affidavit consisting of six (7) pages, including this page, and that all statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Richard Hetherington O'Kane
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1946,
at (illegible).

(Signature illegible)

C E R T I F I C A T E

27 October, 1947

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached document is a true copy of an affidavit purporting to be sworn and subscribed to by Commander Richard Hetherington O'Kane at Mare Island, California on the 1st day of August, 1946.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that it was copied from an original in my custody as Ass't Chief, Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ Charles W. Willoughby
Charles W. Willoughby, Major,
Inf. Ass't Chief of Criminal
Registry Division, Legal Section

No. 3224

1 ENLIGHT No. —

私、米國海軍中佐「R・H・オーケイン」認識番號第七三三二四ハ先ツ正當ニ宣誓ノ上左ノ如ク陳述致シマス。

私ハ一九四四年十月二十五日午前二時頃臺灣海峡テ一日本船團ヲ攻撃中當艦最後ノ魚雷ヲ自沈シタ米國軍艦「タング」ノ艦長デアリマシタ。

私ハ一九四四年十一月三日、日本大船ノ日本海軍尋問收容所ニ到着シマシタ。ソシテ一九四五年七月二十三日其所カラ他ヘ移管サレマシタ。當時ソノ收容所ハ二箇所ニ分レ、ソノ西半分ニハ一棟ノ建物ガアリ、ソノ建物ハ約四十室ニ分レ、ソコテハ米國軍艦「タング」ノ他ノ八人ノ生存者ト私ガ約二十人ノ米國陸海軍航空兵及一人ノ一役人ト一齋ニ收容サレテキマシタ。

上記ノ航空兵ハ全部獨房ニ監禁サレテキマシタガ私ヲ含ム九人ノ「タング」生存者ハ炊事當番トシテ獨房ノ航空兵ニ食物ヲ配リ又廊下全部ノ拭キ掃除ヲシマシタノテ私自身日本衛兵ヤ上級下士官選ニヨル鞭打チ其他ノ拷問ヲ見ルコトガ出来マシタ。

私ガ見タ最初ノ鞭打ハ大船ニ着イタ三日後ノ一九四四年十一月六日ニ行ハレマシタ。午前八時三十分「タング」號生存者全員ハ一ツノ門ヲ通ツテ構内ノ東半部迄行進ヲ命ゼラレ、其處テ他俘虜ト

共ニ並バサセラレマシタ。其處ニハ日本衛兵及主
 ダツタ下士官ノ悉ラク全部ガ収容所長テアル飯田
 ト云フ兵曹長ト一結ニ居リマシタ。収容所ノ衛生
 下士官デアル北村ノT.M. 音譯ノ方、米國海軍「コツフ
 マン」中尉、米國海兵隊「ヘリス」大尉、米國海
 軍「ガルヴィン」原備大尉、米國海軍「ブラッド」
 大尉、米國海軍「ブラウン」大尉其他二、三人ノ
 名簿ヲ讀ミ上ゲマシタ。ソレカラ北村ハ米國海軍
 少佐「フイツツゼラルド」ヲ呼ビ、貧弱ナ英語デ
 俘虜ハ全部悪人デアルコト、今讀上ゲタ者ガ京ル
 衛兵ニ對シ正式ニ頭ヲ下ゲナカツタト云フ事、及
 「フイツツゼラルド」ガ収容所ノ中デ上官デアル
 カラ彼モ罰セラレルノダト述ベマシタ。

上記ノ者ハ、ソレカラ、他ノ俘虜ノ約五歩前ニ
 並ンテ立タサレ手ヲ頭ノ上ニ結ゲテ立ツ様ニ命ゼ
 ラレマシタ。

ソレカラ、収容所長ノ飯田ノ目ノ前テ衛兵下士官
 北村、「アラマキ」伍長、「アソマ」、「ス
ガタ」ト云フ名ノ衛兵ガ大ガカリナ段打ヲヤリ始
 メマシタ。上記ノ者ハ各々野球ノバット位ノ大キ
 サノ棒ヲ用ヒ又四ノ用ヒタノハ、長サ三フイート
 ニインチ角ノモノデシタ。段打ハ一ツ一ツ「本壘
 打」ヲ飛バソウトスル様ナ美イヤツデシタ。

Doc 3224

毆打ハ俘虜ノ兩肩骨カラ膝ノ間ノ至ルトコロニ對
シテ行ヘレハ、ソノ爲俘虜ニハ打チ倒サレソシテ三
人ヘ人爭不省ニ陥リマシタ。ソノ中二人ヘ「ガル
ヴィン」及「ヘリス」ノ兩大尉デシタ。人爭不省
ノモノハ他ノ衛兵ニヨリ支ヘラレテ、毆打ガ續キ
マシタ。

(以下又頁ニ續ク)

私ハ「フイツツゼラ・ルド」少佐ヘ下サレタ毆打
ヲ數ヘマシタ。全部テ二十七回テシタ。此ノ拷問ノ
中途テ北村ガ彼ヲ地上ニ打倒シタ時彼ハ立テナカッ
タト思ヒマス。此ノ毆打ハ非常ニヒドカッタノデ私
ハ俘虜ノ數人ハ殺サレルタラウト十分豫期シマシタ。
收容所長ノ飯田ヘコノ事全部ヲ見テキマシタガ毆打
ヲ止メル様子ヘアリマセンデシタ。ソノ拷問ハ上記
ノ衛兵ト衛生下士官ト伍長トガ疲レテ續ケラレナク
ナツテ殆メテ終ッタノデシタ。

大船ニ滞在申名ヘ「ハタ」／音譯／船名ヘ「カ
ーリイ」／CARRY／トイフ草島炊事員ガ炊事室ヲ管
理シテキマシタ。彼ハ一人テ私達ニ給與サレル食事
ヲ指圖シ、横濱カラ「トラツク」テ送ラレル糧食ノ
責任ヲ引受ケテキマシタ。糧食ガ到着シテカラーロ
以内ニ彼ハ米ノ兩年分ツマリ六俵位ヲ多分付テ糯米
スル爲デセリガ荷重ヲ持テ出スノデシタ。私自身ガ
調べ又炊事室テイツセ側イテキル俘虜達カラ聞イタ
トコロテハコノ中、二俵以上ハ決ツケ歸ツテキマセ
ンデシタ。私自身モ米、大麥ノ俵及ビ味噌、醤油ノ
淹漬桶ヲ大船ノ近クノ貯蔵品置場カラ民間人ノ草マ
テ運ビマシタ。コレハソコニ立置ッタ「ハタ」ノ直
接ノ命令ニヨッタノデシタ。草ハ去ツテ行キ、ソノ
食糧ハ二匹ト歸ツテ來マセンデシタ。汁ニ入ツテキ

A0033224

ル野菜ハ平均ンテ一食ニ角不延ニ平ニシテ一杯以上ダ
ツタ事ハアリマセン。コノ量ノ不足ハ正シク豚肉ヲ
手ニ入レル爲ニ土地ノ養豚所ニヤル野菜屑ノ爲入荷
野菜ノ大部分ヲトツテ直イタ「ハタ」ノフトメキナ
不正ニヨルノデシタ。私自身横濱カラ來ル二ヶ月一
度ノ野菜「トラツク」ノ荷下ツテ手傷ツテオリマシ
タガ、野菜ノ状態ガ長好テノヲ見テキマシタ。「ハ
タ」ハ私ト他ノ停留所ニ命シテソコデイツモ野菜ガ
腐ルニ仕サレテキタ船ノ同フノ洞穴ニ貯ヘサセマ
シタ。定期的に私ト他ノ停留所ハ腐ツテキテイ野菜
ヲ選リ出シ、「ハタ」ノ目録本ノ後部ニツケタ箱ニ
腐ツテキルノヲ糺ミ込ミマシタ。私ハ「ハタ」ガー
ロニ三度モ船内カラ野菜屑ヲ持ツテ進民ヲ下ツテ行
クノヲ見マシタ。一番最後ニ行ツタ所リニハ衛兵ヤ
收容所長ガ食ベル豚肉ヲ持ツテ腐ツテ來ルノガ信テ
シタ。何處モ何處モ「ハタ」ハ良イ野菜ヲ私起ガ地
下ニ埋メルノヲ監督シ命令ンマシタ。一週間乃至十
日ノ後ソノ野菜ハ船リ出サレシテ以上述べタ様テ
ヤリカタガ戻返サレルノデシタ。

一月中ノ三通間、俘虜達ハ衛兵ノ馬鈴薯ヤ薄ク切ツテ
 俘虜ノ汗ノ中ニ入レル儘カ許リノ馬鈴薯カラ剥イタ皮
 ラ手ニ入レルコトカデキマシタ。コノ度ハ、私達ノ管
 通ノ野菜ノ供給量ノ約三倍ニ上リマシタ。

「ハタ」ガコノ追加食糧ヲ知ルトソレヲ止メル様ニ命
 シ、衛兵炊事員「荒川」ニ、炊事室デ働イテキル俘虜
 達ヲ拳固デ殴ラセ上達ノ様ニ處理サレテキタ屑野菜ニ
 皮モ加ヘサセマシタ。

炊事當番トシテ働イテキル俘虜ガ炊事室ニ水ヲ取りニ
 來ルト、ドレ程收容所ニ新参者ダラウト精ハズ「ハタ
 ハ彼等ニオ辭儀ラシテ、日本語デ水ヲ下サイト云ハセ
 マシタ、モシ日本語デ云ヒ違ヘルト彼ハ 荒川ニ、拳
 固デ俘虜ノ頭ヲ殴ル様ニ命シマシタ。荒川（衛兵炊
 事員）ガ居ナイ時ニハ「ハタ」ハ自分デ俘虜ヲ殴リマ
 シタ。「ハタ」ハ私ノ部下ノ水番手「ヘイズ・オー・
 ツルツク」／Hayes O. Frucke／機師夫ジエイ・ダシル
 ヴァ／J. Desilva／ノ頭部ヲ非常ニ酷ク殴ツタ爲ニ
 只ソレダケノ原因デ彼等ノ頭ハ膨レ上リ殊ニ「ダシル
 ヴァ」ハフラフラ状態トナリコレガ原因デ九ヶ月後ニ
 死亡シマシタ。

私ガ大船デ俘虜デアツタ當時一九四四年／昭和十九年／
 「クリスマス」ノ前日参名ノ英國潜水艦「戰略」
 ／STRATAGEM／ノ生還者ガ大船ニ到着シマシタ。

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彼等ハ西側ノ營舎内ノ私建ノ部屋ニ隣接セル監房ニ入
レラレマシタ、其ノ翌朝何等明白ナ答モ無イノニ英海
軍ノ「ダグラス」大尉ト水兵「ロビンソン」ハ西ト云
フ一衛兵ニ烈シク殴ラレマシタ。

私ハ私ノ窓カラマル見エニナツテ居ル洗面台ニ近イ營
舎ノ西ノ方ヘ彼等ガ一名ヅ、連レ出サレルノヲ私ノ部
屋カラ目撃シマシタ、各自何レモ野球ノ「ベット」大
ノ棍棒デ脚ト背中ヲ横ナグリニ方「ホム」同打タレマ
シタ。

約二週間ノ後其ノ英人達ガ我々ト共ニ毎週一度ノ入浴
ヲ初メテ許サレタ時彼等ハ此ノ打撲ノ爲メ依然トシテ
休ガ無膏クナツテ居リ腹痛ヲ患イテ居リマシタ。

私ガ六船ニ到着シテカラ二月マデノ間監房ノ日本衛兵
炊事係ハ荒川ト申ス者デシタ、食事當番ノ俘虜ガ水ノ
爲メヤ食料ヲ返還スル爲メニ監房ヘ参リマシタ時彼ハ
御膳儀ヲ求メ且ツ願ヒノ件ハ明確ナ日本語デ申出ズル
様ニ要求シマシタ。

若シ其ノ御膳儀ガ充分低クナカツタリ又ハ俘虜ガ日本
語ニ窮シテ口籠ツテルト荒川ハ常ニ彼等ヲ方一斥而カ
モ握リ締メタ鐵拳骨デ顔ヲ頭ノ邊ヲ殴打スルノデシテ
其ノ殴リ方ハ拳闘ノ「ヘイメーカース」ニ最モヨク類
以シテマス。

「ヘイメーカース」ハ「ノックアウト」ヲ喰ハス

ノニ用ユル一種ノ打撃ナリ／私ハ彼ガ「サヴァドキン」
大尉ヲ非常ニ烈シク殴ッタノヲ見マシタ夫レガ爲メ大
尉ハ口中ニ出血シ其ノ顔ハ一週間以上モ腫レ上ツテ居
リマシタ、其時ニ荒川ハ唯二回デシタガ彼レノ拳固デ
私ヲ殴リマシタガ餘リヒドカッタノデ私ノ二ツノ齒角
ガ折レテ了ヒマシタ。

食べ終ツタ食物ニ對シ衛兵ニ御膳儀ト感謝ラスルニ先
立ツテ先ヅ食糧／^{T.M.}之レハ軍隊用語ニシテ汁ヲ入レル
一種ノ「バケツ」／ラ下ニ置カナカッタノガ私共ノ唯
一ノ善度デシタ。

私達乗組員「フラネガン」大尉「サヴァドキン」大尉
「レイボイルト」、「トロツケ」、「デツカー」、
「カヴァリー」、「ダシルヴァ」及ビ「ナラウワンス
キイ」ハ何レモ荒川ニ殴打サレタノヲ私ガ目撃スルカ
又ハ本人ガ其ノ事實ヲ私ニ話シマシタ。

以下次頁ニ續ク

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私が大船で俘虜デアツタ當時一九四五年／昭和二十年／
一月初頭私ハ「エミル」大尉ノ居ル監房近ク、土地、
清掃ニ勸イテ居リマシタ、「エミル」ハ丁度「小司令
官」カラ質問サレタ處ダガ彼ハ其ノ質問ニ對シ返答ガ
出テナイト云ツタ旨私ニ語リマシタ
其ノ「小司令官」時トシテハ「小隊長」ト呼ビタルガ
實名ハ實松ナル者ハ彼／エミル／ヲキツト捕メテテ
見セルト申シマシタ。之ハ英語ヲ解スルモノト云フニ其
ニ依リ更ニ聽メラレ其衛兵ハ「エミル」ヲ聞カセリト
ノ實松ノ命令ヲ私ニ話シテ聽カセマシタ、
「エミル」ハ非常ニ心配シマシタガ事件ガ相成イデ起
ツタトコロカラ見レバ正シク其ノ心配スル通りデアツ
タノデス。
後ノ翌日イ打掃ハ罷生下士官北村ノ監督下ニ其夜カラ
始メリ「アソマ」西「スガタ」等ト云フ衛兵ガ監
房ニ來ル毎ニ輪番デ棍棒ヲ以テヤリマシタ。
夫レカラ續ク夜毎ニ私ガ其所ニ参リマスト右ニ列置シ
テ日本人ガ北村モ交ヘテ彼等ガ棍棒ヲ振り廻ハスノニ
隨壁ガ邪魔ニナラナイ通路ヘ「エミル」大尉ヲ引キズ
リ出シテ棍棒デ毆打シテ居ルノヲ目撃シマシタ。

兩度ニ亘ツテ之等夜ノ管打ノ末ニ「エミル」ガ床上ニ
人事不省ニナツテ居ルノヲ私ハ見マシタ。スルト衛兵
ハ彼ヲソノ監房ニ手荒ク還ヒ戻スノガ常デシタ。私ハ
「エミル」ハキツト二度ト喋ル機會ヲ得ナカツタト思
ヒマス。

約一週間ヲ經テカラ飛行士達ハ隔離監房カラ渡レ出サ
レ廊下ノ雑巾ガケヲサセラレマシタ。

私ハ我々ノ収容所ヲ區劃スル一部ノ隔壁ノ壁イタ入口
カラ之ヲ目撃シマシタ。天候ハ寒サ殿シク雑巾カラ噴
リ出ル水ハ直グ床ノ上テ凍リマシタ。「エミル」大尉
共大多數ノ飛行士達ハ靴若シクハ靴下ヲ染カズニ雑巾
ガケヲサセラレマシタ。水ハ彼等ノ足ノ皮膚ヲ切リヘ
ガシマシタ、

彼等ガ滑ベツタリ因嚙シテ感腫感腫シタリ又ハ元氣ヲ
落シタリシテルト野球ノ「ベット」大ノ大村ヲ毆打サ
レルノデシタ。

私ハソノ衛生下士ノ「北村」及「アソマ」「ニチ」
「スガタ」「オボラ」等ガコウヤツテ毆打シテキルノ
ヲ目撃シマシタ。殊ニ或場合ノ如キハ「アソマ」「ニ
チ」及「スガタ」ガ「エミル」ヲ毆ツタ時、彼ハ完全

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ニノビテシマツタノデスソコテ途中ハ衛兵勤務ニツイ
テキタ「オベラ」ヲ呼ビ、「オベラ」ハ更ニ私ニ例ノ
衛生下士ノ「北村」ヲ呼ビニ行カセマシタ。コノ衛生
下士ノ手掌トハ唯「エミル」ヲ引き起コシテソノ壁
ヘ掘リ込ムダケデシタ。

コノヤウナ拷問ガ續イテキル間飛行士達ノ悲鳴ハ機内
ノ隅々迄聞コエ、殴打ノ音モハツキリ聞コヘマシタ。
三月ノ第一週中私ガ機内ノ東側ニ移サレテ終、「エミ
ル」ハ又モヤ意識不明ニナルマデ殴打サレタノデス。
私ハコノ事ヲ「フランクオガラ」トイフ民間人ノ医師
カラ聞イテ知ツタノデス。翌日北村ハ私ノ部下ノ監視
長官手ノ「レイボルド」ニ「エミル」ハ其日死ニカ、
ツテキルト語リマシタ。「エミル」ハ死亡シ私ハ二日
後ニ彼ヲ埋葬シマシタ。彼ノ死ハ前ニ機内逃ベタヤウ
ナ風ニ行ハレタ殴打ガ直接ノ原因トナツタノデスガコ
ノ殴打ハ、日本帝國海軍ノ元大佐タル電探「ノ命」ヨ
ツテ行ハレタモノナノデス。

三月末カ或ハ四月始メノ頃、私ガ大船ニキタ時ニ、
 「ハント」トイフ一飛行士ガ收容所ニ運レテコラレマ
 シタ。コノ男ハタシカ米國海軍豫備少尉ノ「リチャード・
 ハント」ダツタト思ヒマス。彼ハ脚ニ數箇所小サナ火傷ヲ
 負ツテ居リ、片腕ハ負傷シテ利カズ、他ノ腕ハ骨折
 シテキテ針金ノ副木ヲ當テ、居リマシタ。例ノ衛生
 下士「北村」ハ、コノ俘虜ヲ遇スルニソノ針金ノ副
 木ヲ取ツテシマフトイフコトヲスルノデシタ。爲ニ「ハン
 ト」ノ片腕ハ骨折箇所カラ折レ曲リ、ソノヒドイ苦
 痛ノサマハ、彼ノ顔ニアリアリト現ハレマシタ。コ
 ウヤツテオイテ「北村」ハ「ハント」ヲソノ監房へ
 歸ヘシマシタ。「ハント」ガ收容所ニ來タ當時ハ、
 ノロノロナガラモシツカリト歩クコトガ出來タノデ
 スカラ適當ナル食物サヘ與ヘラレレバ回復シタロウ
 ト思ハレル理由ガアルノデス。シカシナガラ彼ハ食
 物ヲ與ヘラレズ、「北村」ハ何レノ俘虜ノ炊事係ニ
 モ「ハント」ニ食物ヲヤラセテハナラスト衛兵ニ云
 ヒ渡シタノデシタ。私ハ「カナカ」ト縛名サレタ通
 譯ノ「佐藤勇」ヲ通ジテ、コノ實狀ヲ情報主任タル
 「實松」ニ云ツテヤリマシタ。「佐藤」ハ二日ダツ
 テカラ私ニ報告シテキマシタガ、ソレニヨレバ彼ハ
 「實松」ト話ラシ、俘虜ノ中ノ一人ニ「ハント」ニ
 食物ヲ與ヘルコトヲ許可シテモラヒタイトイフ私ノ
 要求ヲ傳ヘタガ聽キ容レラレナカツタトイフコトデ

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シタ。私ハ「ハント」ノ死ニツイテハ、「北村」モ「實松」モ共ニ責任ガアルト考ヘマス。何故ナラバ「北村」ハ私共ガ「ハント」ニ食物ヲ與ヘルコトラ禁止シタノデスシ、「實松」ハ實狀モヨク知ラサレテ店リ「ハント」ノ命ヲ助ケルタメノ絶對的必要ニ付テハ充分承知シテキナガラ求メラレタ許可ヲ與ヘナカツタカラデス。

「ハント」ハ徐々ニ飢エテユキ、三週間程シテ死ニマシタ。私ハ彼ヲ埋葬シマシタ。

私が俘虜トシテ大船ニキタ時、一九四五年四月一日「北村」ハ收容所ヲ検査シ、私ノ監房テ一ツノ空櫃ノ中ニ入レテアツタ五本ノ煙草ヲ見ツケ出シマシタ。コノ煙草ハ他ノ俘虜達ニ廻スヤウニト一日本人カラ渡サレタモノデシタ。私ハ朝ノ點呼ノ時既に手許ニ何本カ持ツテキタノニ、又配給ノ煙草ヲ取ツタトイフノデ忽テ叱責サレマシタ。コンナ時ニ關スル規則ハ誓イタモノモ何ニモナカツタノデス。

「北村」ガ誰カ呼ビニ行ツタノハ確カデシタ。私ハ壁ノ前ニ立タサレマシタ。ソシテ「北村」ハ一番強者ノ衛兵ニ、私ヲ殴ルヤウニ命令シマシタ。私ハソノ衛兵カラ拳固テ顎ト耳ヘ互向力一バイノ殴打ヲ打ケマシタガ、壁ヲ後ニシテキタバカリニ尙ホ立テ續ケテ居マシタ。コノ衛兵ノ後ニ立ツテ、彼ガ殴ルノ

ラー々監視シテキタ「北村」ハ、ソノ時既に私ノ口
カラ血ガ滴リ齒ノ破片ガ飛ビ落テル有様ナルニモ拘
ハラズ、モウ五回私ヲ殴ルヤウニ命ジマシタ。同一
ノ懲罰カ、北村立會ノ上、且ツ殴打ハ凡テ同人監視
ノ下ニ、「キヤツブテン・チャールズ・テイラー」
ニ對シ施サレマシタ。

丈ノ高イ三本筋ノ水兵デアツタコノ特別ノ衛兵ハコ
ノ事ガアツテカラ約一時間ノ後私ノ所ニ來テ謝罪シ
本件ニツイテハアウスルヨリ外ニ仕方ガナカツタト
説明シマシタ。コレハ全ク北村ガコノ水兵ニ強要シ
テ殴打サセタ事件デアリマス。同等ノ責任モコノ水
兵ニハナイモノト考ヘラレマス。

一九四五年（昭和二十年）五月一日又ハソノ頃大船
ニキタ際、私ハ俘虜ガ赤十字ノ食糧包ヲ盗ンダト小
原ノ通音譯ノトイフ伍長ノ英文原本ニハ Goycho ト
アリ／カラ聞カサレマシタ。ガ、コレハ實際的ニハ
不可能ナコトデアリマシタ。

何故ナラ凡テノ食糧包ハ衛兵ノ十分見ヘル貯蔵室ニ饒ラ
 下シテ入レテアツタカラデス。ナホソノ上ニ、十一磅
 ノ小サナ包ハ各々四個入りノ帯金付キノ箱ニマダ收マ
 ツテアリマシタシ、ソレニコレヲ開ケルタメニ用ヒ得
 ルパンチモ道具モナカツタノデス。ソレハ既ラカニ、
 衛兵ヤ情報士官ヤ下士官ナドガ俘虜收容所カラ持テ出
 シタ食糧包ヲ説明スルタメニデツチアゲタ言ヒガカリ
 デアリマシタ。「テーラー」大尉、「サザードキン」
 大尉及ビソノ他ノ者ノ報告ニヨルト、十五箇ノ大箱
 チ六十箇ノ小サナ包ガ、俘虜收容所カラ持ち出サレル
 ノヲ見タト云フコトデアリマシタ。私自身モ「ハタ」
 ガ自轉車ニ一個ヲ乗セテ收容所ヲ出デテ行クノヲ見マ
 シタ。マタ北村ガ同様ノ事ヲスルトコロモ見マシタ。
 收容所ノ事務室内デ箱ノ中味ガ一部分食べラレテキル
 ノヲ見ルノハ毎日ノ事デアリマシタ。ナホソノ上、翌
 ノ朝ガ收容所長飯田ノ室カラ屢々出テ來マシタ。私ハ
 度々彼ノ室カラノ廢物ヲアケテ、コノ事ヲ知リマシタ。
 誰一人目分ノ爲サナカツタコトヲ明白スルコトハデ
 キナカツタノデ、東ノ營舍内ノ俘虜全員約三十名ハ、
 約一時間ノ間上テラ屈シ下テノ姿勢ヲ取ツテアルヤウ
 ニ命ゼラレマシタ。各俘虜ハ野球ノバット程ノ大キサ
 ノアル普通ノ棍棒デ、少クトモ四回ハ打タレマシタ。
 ソレカラ東營舍ノ全俘虜ハ約六時間迄テ日没マデ、不

勤ノ姿勢ヲ直立ヲ命ゼラレタガ誰モ自白シナイノデ、
 凡テノ俘虜ハ翌日又棍棒デ打タレタ。收容所長ノ飯田
 トイフ兵曹長ハ、第一日ノ殴打ニ立チ會ツテワリマシ
 タ。衛生下士官ノ北村ト小原伍長ハ、居合ヘセタ凡テ
 ノ俘虜ヲ目ヲ殴打シ、姓名不詳ノ約六人ノ新衛兵ニ見
 本ヲ示シマシタ。次ノ日ノ殴打ハ他ノ衛兵モ参加シテ
 北村ト小原ノ指圖デ行ハサレマシタ。大船ノ衛兵ハ強
 ラズ、第一日カ又ハ第二日カ何レカノ日ニ、コノ殴打
 ニ参加シタト考ヘラレマス。

私ガ五、六兩月中大船デ俘虜デアツタ時、小原ガ先
 任伍長トナリマシタ。彼ハ衛兵達ガ捏造シタ罪科デ、
 ヨク東營舎ノ俘虜全部ヲ登列サセ、歸イミミズバレガ
 デキルマデ節クレダツタネデレ棒デ、背ト背骨ヲ殴
 マシタ。一度ナドハ彼ハ英國海軍大尉「ホードウエル」
 ヲアマリ詰ク殴ツタノデ、大尉ハ全ク氣絶シテシマヒ
 マシタ。一見心懸ヘ止ツテシマツタラシイ大尉ヲ正氣
 ヅケルニハ、二時間バカリマツサージヲ打ケナケレバ
 ナリマセンデシタ。

コノ小原伍長ハ上唇ヲ折り齒ゲル下唇裂キト、大船
 姿勢ノ兩方ヲ監視シマシタガ、前者ニハ、收容所内ノ
 全衛兵ノ殴打ガ付キ物トナツテホリマシタシ、後者ニ

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ハ佯聲ノ態ガ曲ツタリ、手が震エタリスル場合衛兵
ラ加エラレル毆打ガ付キ物トナツテラリマシタ。コノ
大船姿勢トイフノハ爪先チ立ち、膝ヲ六十度ニ曲ゲ、
兩手ヲ頭上ニ差シ上ゲテラルトイフ無理ナ姿勢デ、時
間ガタツニ從ヒ臨ク舌痛ヲ伴フモノデアリマシタ。小
原ノ毆打ガ初マルト、早速北村モ一編ニナツテ、部下
ノ衛兵ヲ馳リ立テタリ又自分デモ毆ツタリスルノガ常
デアリマシタ。

(以下次頁へ續ク)

六、七月ニハ西ト外見ノヨク似タ、ガ彼ヨリヘ稍々
 顔ノ廣イモツト圓栗眼ノ「キンガー」ノ音聲ノトイフ
 名前乃至綽名ヲ持ツタ衛兵ガ大船ノ暴君トナリマシ
 タ。彼ノモウーツノ特徴ハ頭ヲ多少突出シテ歩クコ
 トデス。彼ハキマツテ食事時トナルト何か言ヒガカ
 リラツケテ、俘虜達ノ頭ヲ大キナ棍棒デ殴ルノガ常
 デシタ。大佐ソノ言ヒガカリヘ、自分デ即席ニデツ
 ナ上ゲタモノデシタ。ソノヨイ例ヘ室ノ入口ニ並べ
 テアル靴ヲ自分カラ取散ラシテ植キナガラ、靴ノ整
 頓ガ愚イト言ツテ、右ノ懲罰ヲ加ヘルコトデシタ。
 私ヘ彼ガ東營舎ノ殆ンド全部ノ俘虜ノ頭ヲ每晚ミミ
 ズバレノスルホド、取ツテキルノヲ見マシタ。彼ヘ
 全俘虜ニ夕食直後解内ヲ六十回、ツマリ約四哩廻
 ラセルノガ常デシタ。疲レテ落伍シタリ、倒レタリ
 スル者ガアルト此ノ衛兵ヘ幾多打ナニシマシタ。又
 彼ヘ集合ノ際ハイツデモ營舎カラ出テ來ル俘虜達ノ
 足ヲ棍棒デ殴ルノガ常デシタ。コノコトヘ屢々飯田
 北村ノ兩人ノヨク見エル所テ行ヘレマシタガ、兩人
 ヘコレヲ叙述シテキル様子デシタ。

コノ状態ヲ何ントカシヨウト私ヘ佐藤勇ヲ通ジテ
 實松ニ手紙ヲ送りマシタ。然ルコレハ途中何等カノ

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方法デ北村ト飯田ニ止メラレテシマヒ、次ノ日私ト
「フリナガン」大尉ノ二人ハ例ノ雑布デ東營舎ノ奥
下ノ雑布拭ヲサレマシタ。私達ハ時間制デ交代シ
テキタカラ棍棒デ殴ラレマシタ。ソレハ朝ノ八時半
頃ハジマツテ正午迄ツマリ三時間以上ニ及ンダノデ
シタ。北村ハソノ懲罰ヲ見ニ屢々抗場ニヤツテ來マ
シタ。「フリナガン」大尉ト私ハ一日間殆ンド身動
キモ出來マセンデシタ。次ノ日北村ハ私ニ對シテ、
若シ再度收容所内ノ殴打ニ關シテ何か企テヨウトス
ルナラバ前日同様毎日デモ殴ツテヤルゾト言ヒマシ
タ。幸ニシテ私ハ其後間モナク大森ニ移サレマシタ。
一九四五年七月一日頃大船收容所内ノ一俘虜、「
フリン」大尉ハ大部分俘虜ガ徒ツテキタ下痢ヲ患ツ
テ衰弱シテ來マシタ。衛生下士官ノ北村ハ病狀ヲヨ
ク診ルコトモセズ、直チニ九十日間「フリン」大尉
ノ食事ヲ取り上ゲテシマヒマシタ。明カニコレハ治
療ノ爲トイフヨリモ大尉ガ收容所内ノ仕事ヲ續ケラ
レナイコトニ對スル懲罰デアリマシタ。一週間ノ中
ニ「フリン」ハ殆ンド身動キ出來ナイ位弱リマシタ。
ソシテ十日經ツテ白飯ノ食事ヲ再ビ與ヘラレマシタ
時ニハ彼ハ何も食ベラレナクナツテ居マシタ。彼ハ
ソレカラ數日後北村ノ殘虐ナ懲罰ガ直接原因トナツ

テ私ノ眼前デ死ンダノデシタ。

余、成年者タル「R・D・オーケイン」ハ正當ニ宣稱
ヲナシタル後本頁ヲ含ミ六頁カラ成ル上ニ口供
ヲ讀ミタルコト且ツ同登記載ノ與違ヘ總テ余ノ知リ
且ツ信ズル限リニ於テ眞實ナルコトヲ證明ス

カリフォルニア州ソラノ郡

「リチャード・ヘセリントン・オーケイン」

右ノ宣誓及ビ署名ハ一九四六年八月一日カリフォルニア
州メア・アイランド、コマンダー潜水艦基地ニ
テ余ノ眼前ニ於テナサレタリ。

米國海軍中佐

「アーノルド・フレデリック・シエード」

内cc 3224

證 明 書

余、茲ニ添附セラレタル文書ハ一九四六年八月一日カリフォルニア州メア・アイランドニ於テ海軍中佐、リチャード・ヘセリントン・オーケインーガ宣誓署名セル口供書ノ真正ナル寫ナルコトヲ證明ス。余ハ更ニ右文書ガ余ガ日本、東京、連合國軍總司令官、總司令部、法務部、犯罪記録課次長トシテ保管セル原本ノ寫ナルコトヲ證明ス。

一九四七年十月二十七日

法務部犯罪記録課次長

歩 兵 少 佐

チャールス・W・ワイロビイ／署名／